

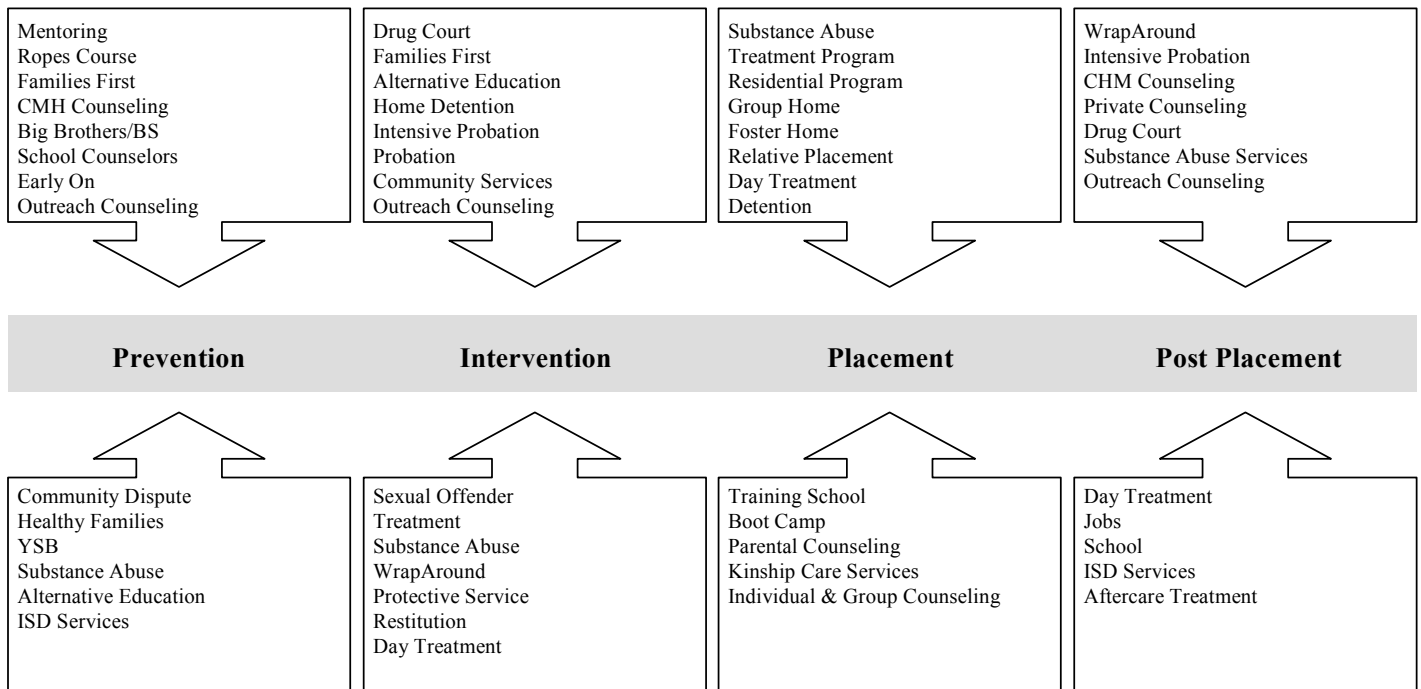
# Continuum of Services & Funding

## Continuum of Services

The Family Division of the Circuit Court has long served the communities of this State by planning toward a full array of services for the young people and their families who either come within its jurisdiction or who are eligible to come within its jurisdiction. Although each jurisdiction may be vastly different, the process of providing a continuum of services is similar. The first step is to identify the various services offered for the potential and current court population in the various phases of court involvement prevention, court intervention, court placement, and aftercare (whether operated by the court or some agency). See sample below:

Example:

## Continuum of Care



## **Planning**

### ***Review of Programs***

There should be a review of the programs currently available to determine their effectiveness. The costs of the program should be reviewed in comparison to the benefits and the availability of future funding should be considered. Service gaps should be identified within the organizational goals.

### ***Needs Assessment***

A "needs assessment" can be a useful tool to determine the need for expanded, modified or additional services and may also indicate whether the community and other agencies would support a program. Although this can be an informal process, grant requirements from various funding sources look to more formal "needs assessments." A systematic approach, demonstrating a clear understanding of the issues and the sources of information, has become a rather typical expectation.

Tools to be used to gain information about the community or a specific need include:

- Surveys of the Community - Assessing large groups of people in a random fashion. Specific groups or specific programs can be targeted.
- Social Indicators - Reviewing statistics, records, past research, reports, newsletters, interviews, suggestion boxes, etc.
- Key Informants - Survey or interview community leaders or agency representatives who are familiar with the system. This can provide for potential support.
- Community Forums - Similar to "town meetings" in which members of a designated community come together to identify and discuss problems.
- Nominal Group Method - Provides for a dialogue from a wide range of participants. They respond to specific questions regarding needs, barriers, and a group ranking of priorities through different forms.

Further consideration should be given to a number of issues:

- Does the above process demonstrate what is needed?
- Is there a specific target population?
- Should a service or program be provided contractually or "in-house"?

- Can someone else pay for such a program or service?
- Does such a program have support of management?
- Does such a program have the support of other agencies?
- Is the program "politically correct"?
- Will the community support the program?
- What plans could there be for future funding?
- What "outcomes" will you want to measure?

### ***Developing A Program***

If the conclusion is that the program should be developed, then the court should perform the following:

- Design the facilities or programs, attending to detail.
- Staff, train, and supervise the organization.
- Develop the program.
- Develop measurable "outcomes."
- Implement program.
- Evaluate and modify when necessary.
- Start the process again.

Historically, the Court provided some unofficial or diversionary programs, shelter care, detention, probation and placement with some aftercare options. Tightened budgets and limited services have forced the Courts to look for other options in dealing with delinquent and neglect populations. The State, recognizing the high costs of placements, provided financial incentives for development of alternatives to court intervention and court placements. Such programs as home detention, intensive probation, day treatment, Youth Service Bureau, wraparound, intensive counseling programs, and local group homes have become cooperative programs between the County and the State. This trend will be a permanent one.

### **Funding**

There are a number of sources used to fund various court services and programs. The Court must become creative in using various funding sources to continue the development of a strong continuum of care for the population it serves. The following dialogue only represents an example of the most common sources of funds. There are currently three common funding sources for the care of children and youth. The child's legal status and funding eligibility influence which funding sources the child qualifies.

***Title IV-E (formerly ADC-FC)***

A. Cost Share - The cost share is dependent on the type of placement.

1. Approximately 50% State - 50% Federal - for all licensed foster homes and eligible private child care institutions.
2. 50% Federal - 25% State - 25% County -for Arbor Heights Center and Department operated residential care center placements.

B. Billing Payment Procedure

1. For children in placement eligible for 50% Federal - 50% State Funding; State pays cost and claims federal reimbursement, no county costs.
2. For children in placement eligible for 50% Federal -25% State - 25% County; county charges back 25% of costs.

C. Description - To be eligible for Title IV-E funding, all of the following criteria must be met:

1. The child must meet specific Title IV-E eligibility criteria (was or would have been eligible for Title IV-E in his/her own home).
2. If the child is a Court ward (not committed to the State through Act 150 or 220), the court orders must place the child under the "care and supervision" of the FIA.
3. The court order must state that it is contrary to the welfare of the child to remain in the home of the parents, and that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal or to return the child to the home.
4. The child must be placed in a Title IV-E fundable placement. Title IV-E fundable placements are licensed family foster homes, private non-profit child caring institutions and small treatment facilities (less than 25 beds) operated by the Department.

***Fund: State Ward Board & Care - (Non-Title IV-E)***

- A. Cost Share - 50% State - 50% County.
- B. Billing Payment - The State either incurs the cost of care if provided by state staff, or pays for the care, if provided by a private agency and then charges the county back 50% of the cost.
- C. Description - This is the fund which is used for youth committed to the State and accepted through P.A. 150 (delinquency) or P.A. 220 (dependent, abused, neglected) when the youth is not eligible for Title IV-E or is not in a Title I'VE fundable placement.

***Fund: Child Care Fund***

- A. Cost Share -  
Pre-Adoptive Care - State 100%  
Basic Grant - State 100%  
Child Care Fund - State 50% / County 50%
- B. Billing/Payment - In each of the above types of care or service, county funds are used to pay the provider with State reimbursement.
- C. Description - Pre-adoption care- This is the charge for foster care costs by the placing agency during the release appeal period. Reimbursable charges are for foster care and are not to include administrative costs.
- D. Basic Grant (Juvenile Justice Service) - Counties having a population of less than 75,000 are eligible for a Basic Grant of \$15,000. The Basic Grant program must be approved annually by the Child and Family Services Administration, Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ). The program must be new or expanded service for youth who are within or likely to come under court jurisdiction.
- E. Child Care Fund - Expenditures which qualify for the State reimbursement of 50% are detailed and described in the Child Care Fund Rules (R400.2001 400.2048) and Child Care Fund Handbook available through the Family Independence Agency (FIA). Reimbursement always depends on approval of the Annual Plan and Budget and the In-Home Care and Basic Grant components.

## ***Reimbursable Child Care Fund Expenditures***

Fall into three broad categories:

### 1. Court Operated Child Care Facilities

Reimbursement is limited to the operating cost of the facility. There is no reimbursement for capital expenditure. There are limits to the eligibility of repair expenses.

### 2. Out-of Home Care for Court Wards

Cost of the direct services to court wards placed in foster care, institutional care or independent living are generally reimbursable. Judicial or court administrative costs are not reimbursable.

### 3. In-Home Care (approval component) Most costs, except judicial costs incurred in reducing out-of-home days of care, are reimbursable. These costs are limited to the following:

- a. Children under the jurisdiction of the court, as an alternative to removal from the child's home, provided that such care is an alternative to detention or other out-of-home care and
  - A written complaint has been received and accepted by the court.
  - The expenditures are not for judicial costs.
  - The caseload size or services are intensive, not more than a 1 to 20 caseload and weekly face-to-face contact.
  - Non-scheduled payments are not made to pay for basic family needs otherwise available through public assistance programs.

The parent(s) and the youth have agreed in writing to receive In-Home Care services, or a temporary order has been entered placing the child in In-Home Care pending an adjudication hearing.

- b. The In-Home Care early return option may be used to accelerate the early return of a youth from family foster care, institutional care, or other out-of-home care when the case plan identifies an early return goal and the services are provided to members of the child's family.

***FIA - Family Preservation Account - Child Safety and Permanency Plan (CSPP) and***

***Families First.***

- A. Cost Share -State 100%.
- B. Billing Payment - State pays for service either for contract of non-scheduled services.
- C. Description - This fund is for FIA supervised youth, either neglect/abuse or delinquent. Fund is to be used for services that prevent the need for out-of-home placement. Some pilot Joint CSPP's have been implemented which allow the courts to access these funds and services for court supervised youth.

Examples of CSPP services in addition to Families First are:

- 1) In-Home Counseling
- 2) Wraparound
- 3) Mentors
- 4) Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)
- 5) Parenting Classes
- 6) Sex Abuse Counseling

The following pages provide a visual representation of the basic funding sources as they relate to various programs. However, when considering the continuum of services, the Court must look at all options for resources and funding sources. The list is as long as ingenuity and the imagination can go.

Movement through the Continuum of Care provides an array of funding sources. For example, the Intermediate School District has financial responsibilities to provide special education services from birth through the 25<sup>th</sup> birthday. Early-On provides programs to "at risk" children from birth to three years old.

Community Mental Health is mandated to treat the Medicaid eligible based on diagnosis, degree of disability, duration of illness and prior service utilization. Mandated services for adolescents and children are based on the following diagnoses:

- Schizophrenia
- Major Depressive Disorders, Bipolar disorder
- Dysthymic Disorder
- Delusional Disorder, Shared Psychotic Disorder
- Reactive Attachment Disorder

- Gender Identity Disorder (Child and Adolescent)
- Conduct Disorder
- Oppositional Disorder
- Tourette's Disorder
- Encopresis
- Enuresis
- Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Medicaid adults must be treated for:

- Schizophrenia
- Major Depressive Disorder, Bipolar Disorder
- Delusional Disorder, Shared Psychotic Disorder
- Panic Disorder without Agoraphobia
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- Conversion Disorder
- Dissociative Amnesia
- Dissociative Fugue
- Dissociative Identity Disorder
- Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia
- Agoraphobia without history of Panic Disorder
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- Dysthymic Disorder
- Depersonalization Disorder
- Hypochondriasis
- Body Dysmorphic Disorder
- Somatization Disorder
- Paranoid Personality Disorder
- Schizoid Personality Disorder
- Schizotypal Personality Disorder
- Narcissistic Disorder
- Borderline Personality Disorder
- Cyclothymic Disorder
- Anorexia Nervosa
- Bulimia Nervosa
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Private insurance dictates other possible services.

Schools provide services through their counseling departments, and many offer Alternative Education Programs. Charter schools are available in many areas of the State. Schools rely on funding through attendance on count days. Probation Officers should take great efforts in making sure that supervised youth are in school during these periods of time. The Michigan Works Program, offered through the ISD's, helps young people with employment opportunities.



Many programs that serve court and FIA supervised youth are offered by agencies that receive funds in part from the United Way, Strong Families/Safe Children, and CSPP (Child Safety and Permanency Planning). Such programs as Big Brother/Big Sisters, Boys and Girls Club, Mentoring, counseling programs, YMCA programs, Victims' Services, Healthy Families, sexual assault counseling, Kinship Care Programs, Families First, Wraparound Program, etc., etc. can provide important services to clients.

Other County and State agencies and organizations provide a multitude of services and programs that benefit the Court and FIA clients. Not only are the FIA, Community Mental Health, schools and ISD's active players, but also such agencies as Public Health, private family and child counseling agencies, Substance Abuse Agencies, MSU Cooperative Extension, 4-H, and Friend of the Court, and transportation.

With tightening budgets, the Court must utilize all possible resources to fund traditional, innovative and important programs. Although the Child Care Fund, the General Fund and IV-E funding are key to probation, intensive home programs and placements, the Court must pursue such things as restitution, community service, fines and costs, parental reimbursement, Income Tax Intercepts, Social Security benefits and SSI benefits, Veteran's Benefits, and private insurance. Pursuing grant and foundation applications to such organizations as local, state and national Foundations, the Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA), Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG), the Community Health Juvenile Justice Diversion Program, the Office of Drug Control Policy, the Supreme Court, Federal Substance Abuse Organization, has become essential for new programming.

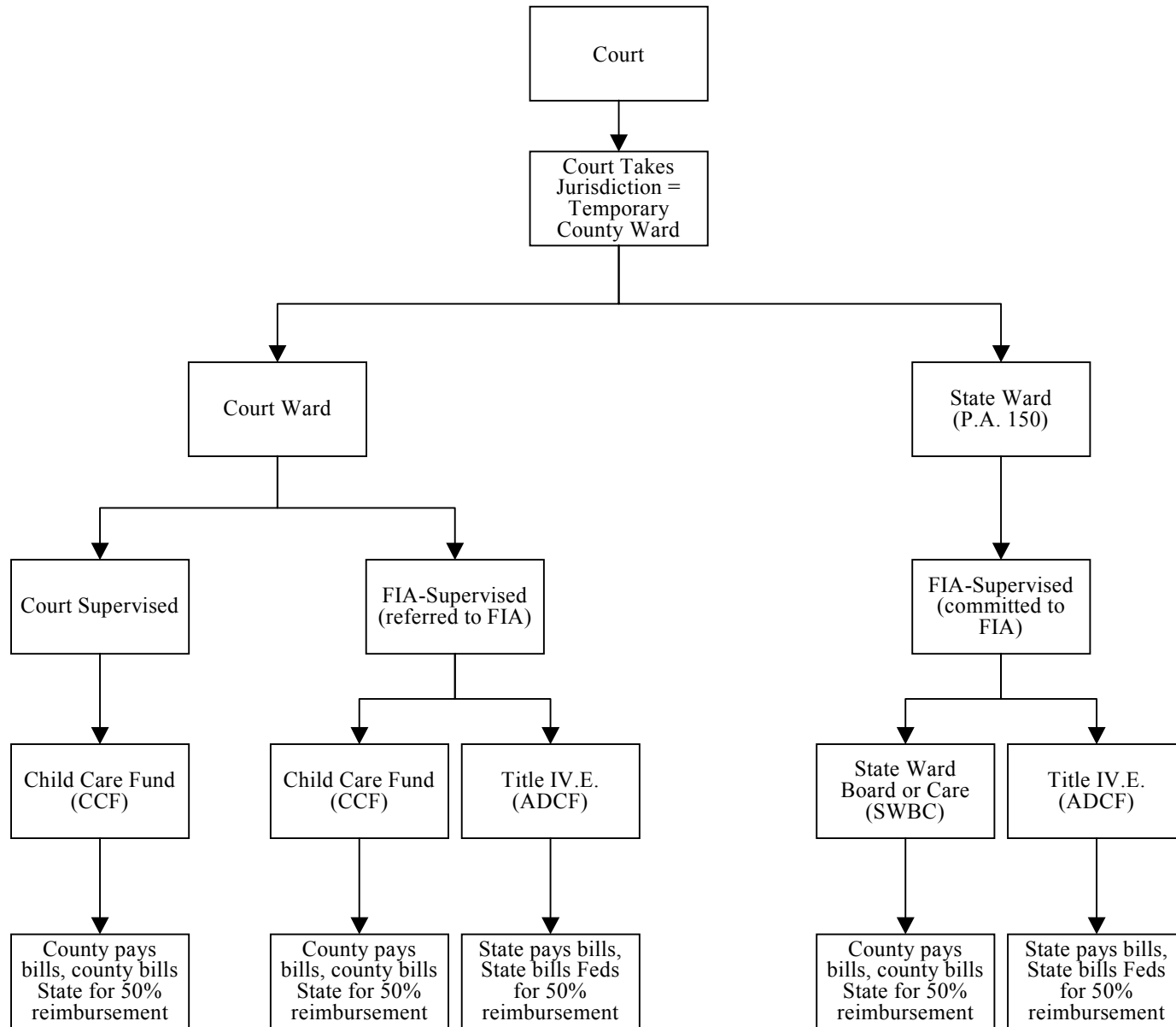
Each staff member of the Family Division of the Circuit Court is responsible for the success of the system. Within this career each of us is called to contribute in some fashion. We are responsible for providing a continuum of care that will benefit those youth and families for which we have the privilege to serve. The creation of this continuum does force us to find all available financial resources. The Court must prove cost efficient and effective. This is your challenge!

### **Questions for Review:**

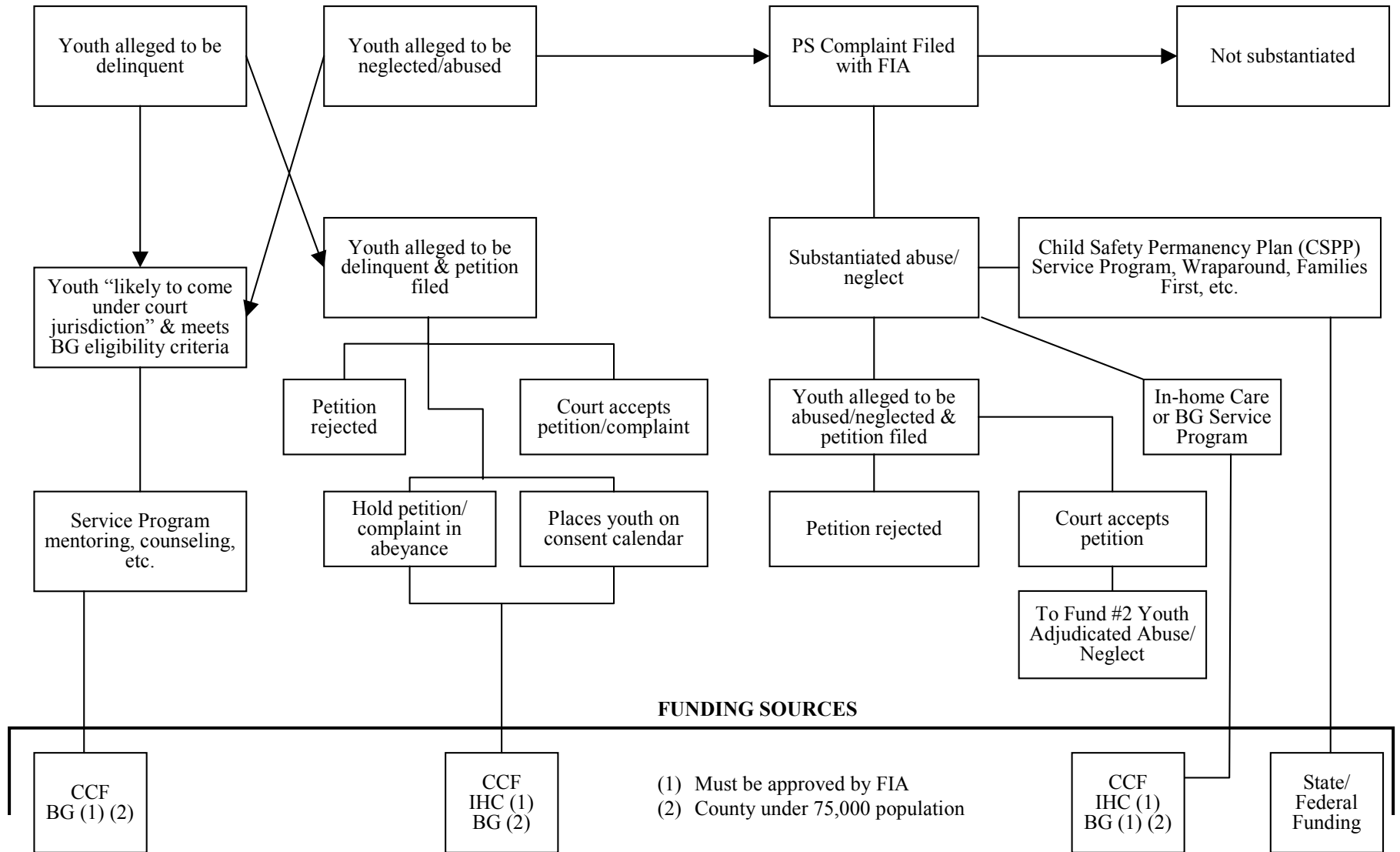
- What are the major components in the continuum of care?
- Why is it important to be familiar with various funding sources?
- What are the three broad categories of Child Care Fund Expenditures?
- What type of services are ISD's required to provide?
- What type of services is CMH required to provide?

**The charts on the following pages represent the traditional methods of funding special in-home programs and placements:**

## State and Court Ward Funding



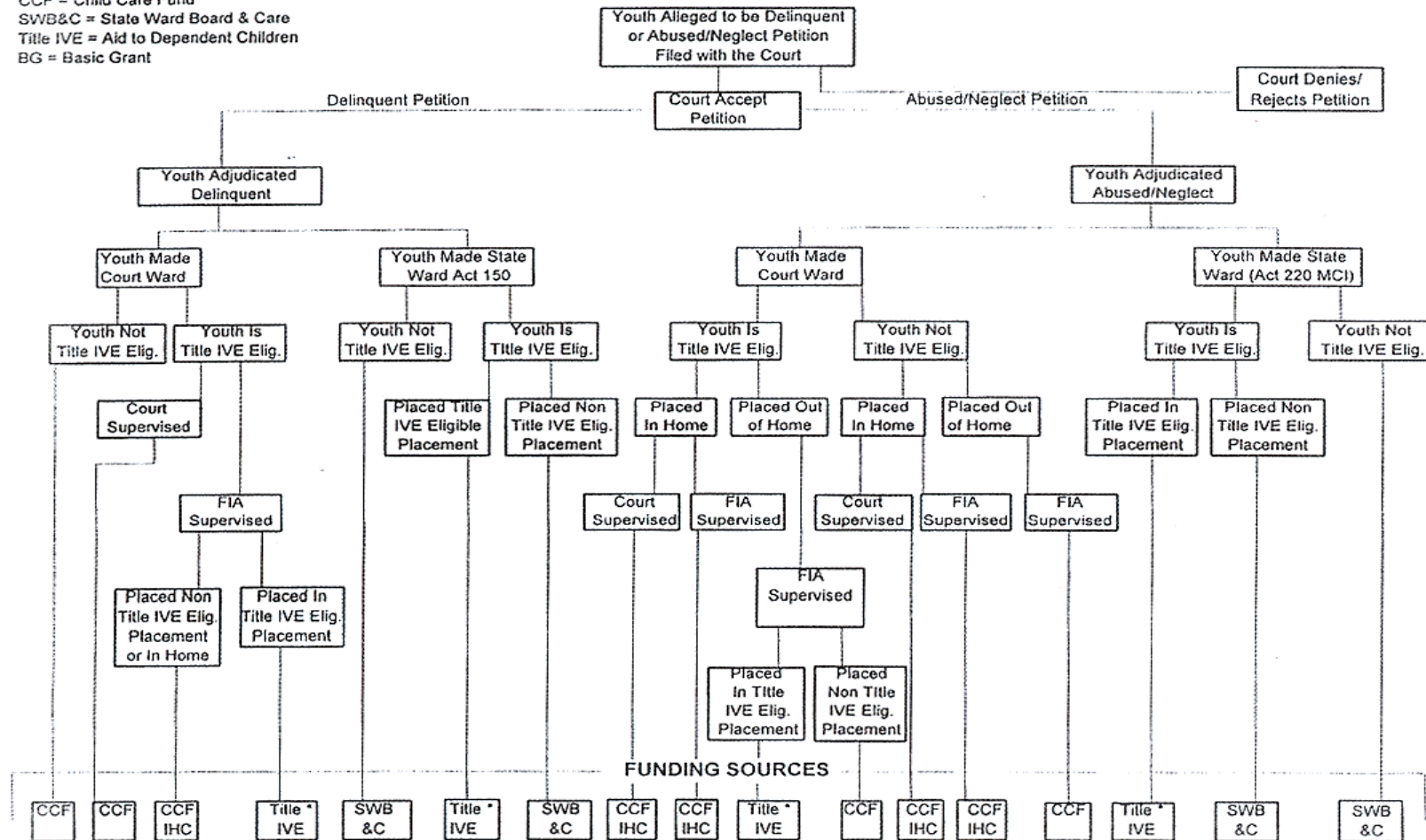
## Funding Source Chart (Preadjudication-Prevention/Diversion)



## Funding Source Chart #2

CCF = Child Care Fund  
 SWB&C = State Ward Board & Care  
 Title IVE = Aid to Dependent Children  
 BG = Basic Grant

### FUNDING SOURCE CHART # 2



\* If the following Title IVE eligibility requirements are met.

1. Continuous Title IVE eligibility In Home from which removed.
2. Youth's income and property do not exceed established limits.
3. Court finding that reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal or are being made to reunify family.
4. FIA responsible for out-of-home placement selection.

NOTE: Funding is available for both state and court wards through Performance Agreements.